MEMPHISAPPEAL

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[GALLAWAL]

282 Second street,

M. C. GALLAWAT,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

advice and example. He led off in an eulogy of the late Charles Summer, and from that THURSDAY : : APRIL 19, 1877. our has ever held the olive branch to the ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TRADE. We publish in another column two articles on the southwestern trade-one from the St. hose who did the gentleman an injustice. Louis Globe-Democrat, and the other from It is now charged that Lamar is in league the Louisville Courier-Journal-which we with the conspiracy to elect a Republican think worthy the attention of our merchants. speaker of the house, and time will nail this In that from the St. Louis paper we have a slander to the counter alongside of the confession that the restrictive policy pursued others. The men who complain of the exby the Iron Mountain railroad, and against treme views of the APPEAL, mourn that we which the Memphis railroads inveighed in do not adopt the moderation of Lamar. vain, was necessary to the existence of the When we denounce the fraudulent President, "Future Great City," of whose central posiour views are disparagingly contrasted with the tion and pre-eminence in manufactures and utterances of the distinguished senator from trade so much noise has been made of late. Mississippi, when in fact the APPEAL and The Globe-Democrat confesses that Chicago, Colonel Lamar has been in perfect accord for and, no doubt, Indianapolis also, on the one over twenty years. We have no use for the hand, and Louisville and Cincinnati on the disgraced tool used by the conspirators to other, have, by superior push, energy and ensteal the Presidency, and this feeling was to terprise, limited St. Louis merchants to Arsome extent inspired by the published sentikansas and Texas for anything like a growments of L. Q. C. Lamar. He was chairman ing trade, and it points with pride to the cotof the congressional Democratic caucus, and ton receipts of this year as a proof of the when the fraud of electing a defeated candivalue of a field which, it assures its readers, date for the Presidency was consummated he may, with assiduous care, be made to yield reported an address to the people of the even greater results. But it says-and United States, from which we make the folhere we have the chief difficulty in the way of lowing extract: holding or cultivating this trade-if an ex-By these methods, under forms prescribed traordinary effort is not made by St. Louis by the law constructing the electoral com-mission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been demerchants and business men to secure possesclared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of law-ful voters, the false certificates of returning sion of the Iron Mountain railroad, just now jeopardized in the courts, all this cotton trade will be lost; in other words, having officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evibeen forced by the stand-and-deliver policy dence of fraud. For the first time are the pursued toward all competing roads by the pursued toward all competing roads by the managers of the Iron Mountain railroad, it a President fraudulently elected. His inauwill seek its natural channels, and Memphis being between two and three hundred miles nearer the points of home consumption and ist passed the forbearance of the people has maintained peace. Let it not, however, from vantages of an already great cotton market, this be understood that the fraud to be consummated on March 4th will be silently ac will get what she has been despoiled of by quiesced in by the country. Let no hour pa illegitimate methods. That Louisville, as the Courier-Journal seems to think it may, will n which usurpation is forgotten; let agitation be increased so that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the profit by the sale to reasonable-minded railroad men of this great highway to Texas, is outrage; let a want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his adminis-tration. Both must be controlled by the possible only as the Louisville and Memphis railroad by a fair pro-rating of freight tariffs onspirators who have elected the one and that will enable our merchants to secure the organized the other, and whatever good may come from either will always be darkened by he stain to their title. Let the Democrati will profit by increased shipments to the east party reorganize at once for new contests to from this point. The Courier-Journal, quite as sharp in looking after the welfare of that conspirators may never again attempt the excity as the Globe-Democrat after that of St. eriment which now humiliates the republic Louis, ignores Memphis as a trading point and has installed in its highest office a usur-

with vast interests at stake, and treats of the These are the views of the moderate, conquestion as one of railroad traffic only, ciliatory and patriotic Lamar, who is referred whereas to us there lies plainly in view the to as a model for us to imitate. Whenever the great wrong that has been done to Memphis | Appeal denounces the fraudulent President in robbing her of a trade that is hers by geoand concurs with Lamar in the opinion that the people should have no confidence in a neighborly good-will that has always existed President elected by fraud, the renegades between ours and the people of the southseek to make the impression that we are an west. This trade, we repeat, we have been extremist without followers. We have said robbed of by the Iron Mountain railroad. It nothing but what Lamar and the Democratic has set up a prohibitory tariff so far as we were concerned, refusing every attempt at a and this we intend to repeat so long as Hayes members of congress said in their address, reasonable pro rate by the Little Rock road, disgraces the seat he stole from Samuel J. and it made a rata to St. Louis from the Tilden. farthest points to which its line reaches

overwhelming victories, so that the

which operated as a premium to cotton ship-TRADE AND WAR. pers and dealers. In this way the waning What effect will war have upon the trade fortunes of St. Louis were revived, of the United States? is a question frequentby such means the cotton ly asked just now. Generally it will stimu. trade on which she plumes herself has been late the sale of breadstuffs and provisions, built up. That it will remain with her with- but cotton and some other articles will be out the prop and stay of the discriminating losers. We have seen the gold premium policy of the Iron Mountain railroad, she already fluctuating to the extent of one cent confesses is impossible. Hence this wail in one day, quoting 106% and 107%; this from the Globe-Democrat, and its appeal to means that the value of our national currency St. Louis merchants to purchase and hold is made more unstable than before, and such that highway. Our cotemporary knows that | instability is unfavorable to commerce. In otherwise than by this means St. Louis must judging of the effect of war upon trade here, surrender her ill-gotten cotton trade. With | it will be necessary to remember that if it is a fair pro rata of freight tariffs it knows that confined to Turkey and Russia alone no very Memphis—the admittedly natural depot for serious results need be expected. The nature the barter and sale of the products of the of the case, unfortunately, renders it likely southwest-would outrun her in the race of | that it may end in involving, more or less, all competition and recover what one day will the great European powers, especially Austria be hers, even if, as the Courier-Journal says, and England; the wider it spreads, of course, we have to build a competing line of road the more important the consequences that from Little Rock to the southern will follow. War takes a large population terminus of the Iron Mountain road away from agriculture, and the wants of the and in plain sight of it the whole way. armies and the waste that always at-The railroads centering in this city cannot tends war largely increase the food much longer be ignored. Having passed demand. In this case the result will through our political troubles, we are ready be the more notable, because the counin trade, and we are ready to use such capital ers in Europe. This country, therefore, as may offer and profit by such alliances as would be called upon to make up for what will conduce to that end. We hope this ex- was lost at the Black Sea and Baltic ports, as tremity may not become necessary. The Iron | well as to supply the extra demand incidental Mountain railroad, if fairly managed and to war. The New York Bulletin states that honorably administered, may be made to pay Russia usually exports about 35,000,000 its owners and do justice to branching or bushels of grain to England and European competing lines. If it does not, the alterna- countries; and that Turkey and her dependentive of constructing another line remains, and | cies exported last year to Great Britain alone 6,800,000 bushels. So that war would cut off, in a large measure, this supply of 42,-000,000 bushels of grain usually distributed This gentleman is paying heavy drafts on throughout Europe, which deficiency the

the penalty exacted of greatness. He no United States would be mainly expected to doubt realizes the truth of the poet's descrip- supply. Pork and beef, and munitions of tion of an idol upon whom the public gaze is war will also be wanted from us, and if the fixed, either to praise or defame. Lamar is war should become general, American shipin perfect accord with the National Democ- ping might be wanted for carrying merchanracy, and being a representative man of the dise, which would put life into our seaports. south, it is not surprising that his views Cotton, petroleum and various other branches and frauds, met this morning to consider the should have great weight, and that he should must be sufferers. The export of food would often be misrepresented by those anxious to also raise the price of necessaries here, so have his name in support of their vagaries. that if there be gain on one hand, there is the south, and we may say of the National | however, would be lower, on account of the Democracy, has extraordinary endowments | decreased European demand for them, such and that happy conjunction of faculties as coffee, sugar, dry goods and other this year numbers seventy-seven, the largest which men call genius, and to these he has made a reputation for judgment, prudence would all be unsettled, and there would class ever graduated. There are but forty was a reputation for judgment, prudence would all be unsettled, and there would was the same of the graduates will be and discretion in council, and for sound hard be loss on the stocks now in common sense. In all his aspirations during hand. Frequent and sometimes violent would be loss on the stocks now in hand. Frequent and sometimes violent the past twenty years the Appear has zealously supported Colonel Lamar. It approved of his course before the war, and has sustained him in his votes, acts and speeches in conhim in his votes, acts and speeches in con- and American ones would be likely to com- bault. gress since the war. So impressed were we with Lamar's politics and the need of his valuable services in the councils of the nation, that we advocated with more than ordinary to compute the councils of the nation, that we advocated with more than ordinary to compute the councils of the nation, that we advocated with more than ordinary to compute the councils of the nation, that we advocated with more than ordinary to compute the councils of the nation, the councils of the n

we will avail ourselves of it.

dissipate his power and influence, or do any ing home our securities. Whereas, if that act calculated to change the temple of his current of investment should be turned and fame into a defaced and crumbling ruin. the value of imported commodities reduced Time will vindicate Lamar from the many without any corresponding reduction in the misrepresentations to which he has been sub- value of the exports, we should have a condijected. The apostates to Democracy will tion of exchanges that would bring to this have it that he connived at the fraud by country a portion of the present large idle which Hayes was inaugurated. The man- surplus of gold in the European banks; which hood of the proud Mississippian disdains the would be a most vital point gained in favor humiliation of again exposing this foul cal- of resumption within the period stipulated in umny. Don Pratt, of the Washington Capi- | the resumption act." 1 25 tal, mistrusted Lamar; indeed, even charged him with winking at the fraud. But the Capi-

tal makes full reparation for this wrong, as

"Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar is suffering from a

belief, in which we shared until taught bet-

ter, that he was concerned in the late nego-

tiations involving the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes and the settlement of the

business. He did not know of the business, and, of course, was not consulted about it

for two very good reasons; the first, that he was too ill to be troubled; and the second,

that it was considered extremely doubtful

whether he would have approved of the

course determined on. Senator Lamar is not

only a man of high courage, but one possessed of that statesmanship which restrains impulse in the face of a doubtful good. It is

o Senator Lamar's wise counsels and conser-

vative policy that the south owes her condi

tands united with a hopeful future before it

tion to-day, and that the Democratic party

We have watched his career since his first

HOME TELEGRAMS.

Omaha, April 17: Frank Leslie and party passed through here this morning. Washington, April 18: John A. Kasson, of owa, has accepted the position of minister to

southern complication. We now know, and Washington, April 17: Daniel Pratt, of hasten to make the correction, that Senator New Hampshire, Lamar had nothing whatever to do with the officer at Boston. ent. consolidated bonds advanced to ninetysix cents here to-day; a rise of nine per cent.

Omaha, April 18: The steamer Fanchon und up, passed Plattsmouth at ten o'clock this morning. A very heavy rain-storm pre-vailed here last night. Washington, April 18: The expression is lmost universal that there will be no great

Omaha, April 17: A fire here this morning destroyed a frame house on Capital avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteen streets. appearance in congress, and have been struck with the success that followed his No insurance, Loss unknown, Reading, Pa., April 18: All the old conductors, baggage-men and brakemen on this part of the Reading road have left off work. north, advising conciliation and kind feeling, without any loss of dignity to himself or his people. We take great pleasure in saying this on learning the facts, for we were among this on learning the facts, for we were among with swindling by sending circulars through with swindling by sending circulars through

the mails to various sections, particularly the Cleveland, O., April 17: Alfred C. Van-tine, postmaster at Sandusky city, convicted in the United States court for embezzlement, was to-day sentenced to the State penitentiary for one year.

New York, April 18: The wire factory at 329 East Twenty-Second street, burned today. The police-station adjoining, and a row of dwellings opposite, was much damaged. Omaha, April 18: It is claimed by re-

sponsible parties that the recent grasshopper reports telegraphed to eastern papers from much exaggerated; that it is yet too early to judge. Washington, April 18: Lieutenant John Newton, of the engineer corps, and in charge of the Hell Gate improvements at New York, has been granted a leave of absence and per-

mission to visit Europe. Columbus, O., April 17: The body of Samnel Covers, who was drowned in Scioto river about three weeks ago, was found to-day near the city. The fingers of the dead man had been eaten off by the fishes.

Omaha, April 17: John W. Frye, who was arrested a few days ago for having in his possession four thousand dollars worth of bogus tickets, started for Nashville this afterioon in charge of an officer.

San Francisco, April 17: A Sacramento dispatch says Mollie M'Carty and Lady Amanda ran a dash of two and a quarter miles to-day. The first was a great favorite in the pools, and won by a length in 4:06. St. Louis, April 17: The remains of George Frank Gourley will leave here for and northwest is too well known to need re-Wilmington, Delaware, to-morrow evening by the Vandalia road, and reach there Friday ropriate ceremonies.

Cincinnati, April 18: The stables of Ex-Mayor Johnson, together with six horses was burned last night; Nagels wagon-shop adjoining was also destroyed. Total loss ten thousand dollars; insured in Cincinnati com-panies for fifteen hundred dollars. Albany, April 17: The assembly has passe

bill amending the statute relative to the election of President and Vice-President. 1 provides for electing the electors at large or e State ticket and the remainder on the tickets in the several congressional districts. Mauch Chunk, Pa., April 17: The jury in he case of John Malloy, a Molly Maguire, harged with complicity in the murder of organ Powell, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Malloy is the sixth man convicted of complicity in this murder. Columbia, S. C., April 18: The ten Lowndesville murderers (colored) sentenced to be hanged next Friday have been reprieved by Governor Hampton for two weeks. It is thought that the sentence of some of them will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Louisville, April 18: The Japanese comussion, visiting America with the view of purchasing stock, is at present rambling through the blue-grass section of Kentucky. So far only one thorough-bred horse has been

Cincinnati, April 17: J. N. Price, of Chicago, committed suicide at the Walnut Street house to-day by shooting himself in the left temple. He left no letter behind him giving cause for the act, but had been despondent during his stay at the

purchased, this being one of Swigert's stable,

Chicago, April 18: The Expressmen's mutual aid association met here this morn-ing, with about one hundred and fifty delerates present. After some preliminary exer-ises, the president's address and various lengthy reports were heard. The convention will last three days.

Cairo, April 17: Returns from the city lection indicate the election of Winter for mayor, Bird for police magistrate, and Phillips for clerk, all Independent Republicans, efeating all the Democratic nominees except M'Ghee for city attorney, who is probay elected by a small majority.

Omaha, April 18: There was another very eavy rain in this section last night, extending west to Columbus and north to Sioux lity. The steamer Fanchon, bound up, left e at daylight this morning. The steamer H. W. Dugan passed Plattsmouth at halfpast eight o'clock this morning, bound up. Washington, April 18: In response to an iquiry concerning the recent removals from he pension bureau, Secretary Schurz denies that any personal or political influences were taken into account in making the selections and asserts as a matter of fact that several of with possessed the strongest political influence. Wilmington, N. C., April 18: The three-mast schooner Charles E. Elmer, loaded with molasses, is ashore off Topsail sound, bottom apward. The cargo and vessel a total loss. A log-book picked up, supposed to belong to that vessel, showed that the crew consisted of sixteen men, and it is thought all were lost. A schooner loaded with lumber is ashore near Rich inlet. The vessel is broken in two, and with the cargo is a total loss. It

Washington, April 18: The President has masters: Lloyd B. Stephens, Ogden City, Utah; John S. Cogswell, Titusville, Pennsyl-vania; Henry W. Wright, Racine, Wisconsin; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John M.Stockton, Maysville, Kentucky: Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Michigan; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Michigan; Samuel T. Beerbower, Marion, Ohio. Chicago, April 18: The judiciary committee, to whom was referred the question as to whether Henry Hildreth, alderman-elect from the seventh ward, is eligible, on account of his confessed connection with the whisky ring question. Hildreth appeared before the committee, and astonished the members by producing a pardon from President Grant. The committee will now decide whether that re

waluable services in the councils of the nation, that we advocated with more than ordinary zeal his election to the United States senate, The prominence of Colonel Lamar as an orator and as a statesman skilled in debate, have made him the subject of much discussion and, of course, much mispersentation. His friends have suffered no uneasiness as to his future, for they know the man, and that he will never waste his noble inheritage, lose his splendid opposition of the United States of Colombia.

War exists. This might materially assist us to resume specie payments in this country. The domen system of holding auction sales of wool, and circulars were issued inviting consistent of the spring clip and offering liberal advances. The first sale was held to a first sale was held to death the subject of much discussion and, of course, much mispersentation. His friends have suffered no uneasiness as to his future, for they know the eman, and that he will never waste his noble inheritage, lose his splendid opposition.

The Bulletin observes on this point: "It is understood that the Louisville and Nash-world as a midshipman in the Russian navy, wool, and circulars were issued involving consistent of the spring clip and offering blace the fron Mountain road in the hands of the bondholders, to whom it now ment to place the fron Mountain road in the hands of the bondholders, to whom it now ment will early to the present movement to place the fron Mountain road in the hands of the bondholders, to whom it now ment will early to the present movement to place the fron Mountain road in the hands of the bondholders, to whom it now ment will early to the present movement to place the fron Mountain road in the hands of the bondholders, to whom it now is either to have the sale of the bondholders, to whom it now is either to have the sale of the bondholders, to whom it now is the head to ment might prove a great advances. The first sale was held to death the Louisville and Nash-world and return to result the following the head to the

A HOWL

From St. Louis in Regard to the Trade of the Southwest-What she will Lose if she Loses Control of the Iron Mountain Railroad, as She Ought to.

Texas and Arkansas are Her Only Profitable Fields of Enterprise-If she Loses these all Hope is Gone -Louisville Tenders Some Sensible Advice, in this Crisis, to her Sister

City. THE SOUTHWESTERN TRADE. Louis Globe-Democrat: People who are willing to let the world wag along any way, every way, feel very little concern in regard to the struggles of great cities for trade New Hampshire, has been appointed naval officer at Boston.

New York, April 17: Louisiana seven per cent. consolidated bonds advanced to ninetyfirst class are always ready to allow commerce to flow in the channels it makes for itself; those of the second are ever busy forcing it into new courses, which often have to be hewn, as from solid granite, to allow of its passage. There is now laid before the merchants of St. Louis a question of vital interest to the future growth and prosperity of the city. It is nothing less than the matter of the life or death of our southern trade. Every continuous control of the principles of the administration to harmonize the unfriendly feelings between the sections of the country. It was read by the author in the library, the President and family and a few friends being in attendance. The President expressed his gratification at the synthesis of the room and appropriately trouble from grasshoppers this year in the usually devastated districts. erybody knows what the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad has done for the city, and everybody is aware of the vast cotton trade it has built up for St. Louis in Arkansas and Texas. But this is not all. The increase of the cotton trade may be said to represent only half the real growth, since these who send their cotton here, come or send here to buy in exchange whatever they need, and thus the value of the two hundred and fifty thousand bales brought up last year over the Iron Mountain and Southern road represents an equal value of dry goods, groceries, and the thousand and one other articles needed by the country consumer and supplied to him by the country merchant. The pertinency of this branch of the subject to the contest now going on for the control of the great southern feeder to St. Louis may readily be seen when it is remembered that should the control of the road pass out of St. Louis, there will no doubt be an organized and exceedingly strong effort made to have the trade which now comes to the city taken across from Little Rock direct to Louisville and thence east, without giving St. Louis merchants so much as a smell of it. The practicability of this is readily seen by any ne who will glance at a railroad map of the United States, and see how much hearer from Little Rock to the manufacturing regions of New York and New England by way of New York and New York St. Louis. No ouisville than by way of St. Louis. one can blame the managers of the Louis-ville road for undertaking to cut us out of our trade; it is their interest to get all they can, and to keep all they get. It is hardly

necessary in this connection to show how and why Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago have cut away one section of country tributary to St. Louis after another, until we have only the southwest left. The two former points sissippi, Alabama and Georgia, and, consequently, can make so much better terms with the merchants of those States, that St. Louis can hardly be said to have any trade at all in the southeast. Five years ago we sold four dollars worth of goods in that region to every dollar's worth that is sold to-day, and for a great hard and goods in the great hereafter, it ouis can hardly be said to have any trade at a few years hence we will have no commercial intercourse whatever in the southeastern States. The history of our trade in the west capitulation. The story of how Chicago un-dersells us, even in west Missouri, and how ery point is familiar to all. The only road which can be called really tributary to St. Louis is the Iron Mountain, and there is good reason to believe that if the Barings succeed in taking the control of this from St. Louis to New York it will be run, not in the interest of this city, but of the system of roads lead-ing from Louisville to Arkansas. The present inagement of the Iron Mountain desire the good of St. Louis, and have been laboring earnestly to secure it. The success they They have built up in the last five years an entirely new branch of trade, which brings

anually into this city, and which will in time lead to the investment of millions more material may be manufactured as cheaply and as profitably as in the east. This trade will be lost to St. Louis if the Iron Mountain road changes hands, simply from the fact that the eastern bondholders have no interest whatever in building up St. Louis, but only want their revenues, and care not whether they come from this road or from its competitors through Kentucky. If the merchants of St. Louis have their own interest at heart, they will watch closely the struggle for the Iron Mountain road. When the commercial interests of New York and of Philadelphia are threatened, the affair is made one of general consequence, and the merchants, bank-ers and capitalists stand firmly opposed to all terribly. ures and men believed to be antagonistic to the interests of the respective cities. If the moneyed men of St. Louis do less, they do it to their own financial injury, and to the clos-ing of the only line of trade really left open

WHAT LOUISVILLE SAYS. Louisville Courier-Journal: We publish elsewhere an article from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat concerning the southwestern trad which is an object of interest to us as well The article contains a remarkable admission showing a state of facts known to compara ively few of our merchants. It seems that St. Louis is making a desperate fight for the handling of a traffic for which she has no rightful claim, and which she has retained un-

il this time by a temporary, artificial advantage, the utmost benefit of which has been given her by the arbitrary rulings of the controlling power of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road. So desperate is St. Louis to still retain the benefits of this naturally acuired traffic that the papers are appealing wildly to its citizens and trying to ure public opinion strong enough to influence have been commenced, to deny to the bonnolders a simple right given them by the constitution and the laws of the country—the right to their own. The allusion made regarding the Louisville and Nashville need perhaps, a little explanation. The route t the east, is one hundred shorter than via St. Louis, and this gives the former route the advantage of geographical position as regards a business of great value now, and

ncalculable magnitude in the future.

vercome this natural advantage, the

Louis and Iron Mountain officials, who are

Louis as in the road they manage, charge a

arbitrary rate on all traffic between Little Rock and Texarkana that does not pass over the length of their line to St. Louis. arbitrary rate is made just high enough to orce everything for the east from Texas, vio St. Louis, and, as usual in such cases, makes that city the great commercial mart of pense of the Texas and Arkansas people. The officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad have endeavored for the past year to obtain from the Iron Mountain people an equitable arrangement that would secure to fully belongs to it. All their efforts, however, have proved unavailing. The Iron vances looking to an accommodation in this matter, and the alternative has been presented the Louisville and Nashville, the Memphis and Charleston, and Memphis and Little Rock, in common with four thousand miles of other road east of the Mississippi, to quietly retire from the contest to obtain a traffic ustly their due, or build a parallel road through Arkansas and Texas to the system of roads in the latter State, and this will eventually be done, unless the Iron Mountain people are forced to retire from the postion they have taken by other means. result very prejudicial to the interests of Cin-cinnati, Louisville, Nashville and other cities,

CURRENT ITEMS.

The total value of real property in Arkansas, as assessed for 1876, is estimated at \$61,960,452 37. Personal property is estimated at \$32,692,425 68. Total number of polls in the State, 127,819. In front of the chancel-screen of St. James's church, Hatcham, were four paintings repre-senting scriptural subjects, executed by the

late vicar, Rev. Arthur Tooth. On Saturday night or early on Sunday morning recently some one covered them with a thick coating of black paint. The perpetrator gained admittance to the church by the baptistry door, which had been left untastened.

The grand piano once belonging to Beeth-oven is for sale. The instrument was made strument back again, and sold it to a lady in Vienna. There appears to be no doubt as to its genuineness.

do not calm the nervous excitement of the empress, and the king never shows himself when he visits the chateau of Tervueron. strument back again, and sold it to a lady in

Dr. A. L. Etchison, of Maryland, cailed upon the President Friday evening and prethe sentiments of the poem and appropriately returned his thanks.

The first of a series of six grand concerts is to be given in the Albert hall, London, England, under direction of Richard Wag-ner, on May 7th. The Academy, of March 31st, making the announcement, says: "The orchestra is to consist of two hundred pe formers. Wilhelm is to be leader, and Wagner, of course, conductor. We hear-though the report at present needs confirmation—that it is by no means impossible that Liszt may also come to London and play at the festival, to assist his friend's enterprise. In February last the commissioner of internal revenue applied for troops to assist in raiding the illicit distillery districts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The President indorsed the ap-plication, and directed the general of the rmy to order the necessary troops. gress, at the last session, appropriated forty thousand dollars for the employment of extra eputy-collectors to perform this service. Orlers have been issued, in accordance with the

policy of non-interference of the military, and he troops are withdrawn. Specials from Ottawa last week represented that the unemployed workingmen's demonstration had ended with favorable expressions for Sir John A. MacDonald and the opposition, and that the laborers had been badly snubbed by the minister of public works, Mr. Mackenzie. On the contrary, Mr. Mackenzie, while pointing out plainly that the government could not be expected to undertake public works simply to afford employment to a certain class, gave the mayor fifty dollars to head a relief subscription, promising as much more, a practical act that was loudly cheered. Another curious letter has been received in Washington from Kehoe, ex-chairman of the North Carolina Republican State convention. It runs as follows: "I am going to try Mr. Hayes's southern policy a while. I suppose politicians are held to any account." The letter indicates that the administration is meeting with some success in the effort to drum: "De donde se saca et dinero?" as one of the southern States sure to be cap-

cess adjacent to the perineum, attributed o the effects of an injury received while stirrup slipped and a severe strain resulted. The abscess was opened, the patient being under the influence of an prince is doing well, although some time must elapse before the healing process is complete. The locality of the present injury is probably determined by the fact that indu-ration—the result of inflammation, which first which his royal highness was subjected some years ago-still affects the seat of the abscess, An indignant doctor writes to the Lancet. He is moved beyond all patience because the niversity of London has resolved to admit women to take its degrees. He imagines that the value of his own degree will be impaired by this action; he enlarges on the effort and expense that his degree has cost him, and hen declares that it is extremely dishonorable thus to depreciate his property. The admission of women will, he thinks, cause "the utmost consternation" to the graduates of the university, and he calls upon them to join with him in concerted action to resist the innovation. The British female students of medicine must be far more formidable than Tennyson's sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair, to have frightened to doctor so

John Sherman's civil-service reform committee has made a noteworthy discovery. They were instructed to find out how much the force in the bureau of engraving and printing can be reduced without detriment to the government. They find about nine hundred names on the list, and that there is ot work for over four hundred. They don't say how long the government has been pay-ing salaries to five hundred more men in one ureau than there has been work for, and they don't say how soon the five hundred who are to go will be succeeded by five hundred more pets of partisans. It is decided, however, that five hundred must go, and the fficial guillotine will be set at work imme-

The New York Tribune is responsible for the following pleasant tales of Parisian life: "At the last opera ball, when the dancers had departed, the watchmen on making their rounds, found the body of a well-dressed lady in one of the private boxes. She had been stabbed, but whether her death was due o suicide or murder is not stated. A radical died at Beziers and his brethren resolved to give him a downright civil burial. tollowed him to the grave with pipes in their mouths and bottles under their arms. As soon as the body was lowered into the grave, the mourners began singing and drinking. and, having exhausted their liquor, threw the empty bottles on to the coffin, exclaiming. Tiens, voila ta part!' Then they went back

to the wine-shops. New York is going in for a Mardi Gras. A sort of club has been formed, and at an early day there will be two processions, the first comprising one thousand wagons and over effort will present a living history of noteworthy American events, with a display of other trivial points, complete unanimity exallegorical and historical tableaux on loats," to be drawn by elephants, camels and horses. The animals are to be illuminated by gas jets, supplied by gutta-percha ment of slave trading as piracy, and other tubes running along their harness. On these | matters of that stamp, Canovas loats will be represented America as it was, now minister of state, then colonial minister landing of Columbus, landing of the Norsemen, Penn's treaty, tea ship, call of Putnam, declaration of independence, Mexico, New York as it was, Washington crossing the Delaware, Jackson at New Orleans, and Jac other events in American history.

On the walls of certain quarters in Paris may be seen just now a large placard, with a map in the center, advertising for sale by auction the historical domain of Makmaison. The whole estate may be purchased at one bid, or that failing, which is most probable, the ground will be sold for building purposes. Strange destiny. It was the residence of Napoleon I and the Empress Josephine, who embellished the ground and built the pavilion in which her husband is said to have planned his later campaigns. Napoleon III bought the property of Queen Christina. Neglected and deserted since it was the scene of partial engagements during the siege of 1870, it is now likely to be occupied by cockney villas for Parisians, who are fond of possessing a summer retreat near the capital.

The young Russian prince, Serge Troumonths imprisonment for swindling sundry shopkeepers. He bought articles on credit under the names of the Count de Minguy and the Count de St. Prix, and did not pay for them. He also wore the ribbon of the Legion | instrumentally of the materies once process the them. He also wore the ribbon of the Legion | feeble from a host of boully ills which lurk in amof Honor without belonging to that order.

The prisoner's mother was a daughter of the which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand celebrated dancer, Taglion, and the prince, his father, was once the Russian consul-genetal at Marseilles. The young man's counsel pleaded that his parents had separated during speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulver pleaded that his parents had separated during his infancy, and that he had been badly brought up. He once mads a tour of the simple and effective, and can be easily applied by

think of the opportunities he has had we ar amezed at his moderation. To anybodylin St. Louis whose brain is not turned by local pride the idea of a March directory must seem absurd; for it not only gives the Chicalittle lie that the population of the Garden City is six hundred and two thousand one ndred and thirty-seven, but the book is ab

solutely valueless as a directory, appearing before the May movings. The Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, has not aproved in mental health. Since the deat of her favorite medical attendant, who had managed to secure her confidence, the unfortunate princess has appeared gloomy. Th essation of his visits caused her great irrita tion, and she has now become violent. The doctor at Gheel was the only person to whom especially for him by the piano-manufacturer Graf, in Vienna, at a time when the composer was already beginning to be deaf, and in order to increase the tone it was strung with four strings instead of the usual three. After the death of the composer, Graf took the introduced in the programs excitement of the death of the composer, Graf took the introduced in the programs excitement of the death of the composer, Graf took the introduced in the programs excitement of the

CUBA.

From the apartments of the empress he can, without being observed, see her, and lament

without restraint her sad condition. Setting

aside her mental malady, the widow of the unfortunate Emperor Maxmilian is physi-

No Compromise Between the Rebels and the Spanish Government Possible—Spawish Bribes Spurned and Epanish Threats Laughed at.

That is Said in Havana—"Where is the Money to Come From ?"-A Broken Bank and a Rotten One-Campos a Miserable Failure.

HAVANA, April 7.-Events are fast has ening to a crisis—financial and political. General Campos-Boum's decrees neither alarm the Cubans nor deceive the Spaniards There is no reason why they should; for, after all, they are only poor repetitions of what each one of his ancestors has threatened and

The Cubans laugh at them, and well they nay. Divested of all official buncombe Campos's propositions amount to offering five dollars to every Cuban rebel who will bring in with him arms worth fifty dollars, and an ounce (seventeen dollars) for the delivery of a horse worth six ounces. As to the threat of shooting the insurgents taken in arms, that is merely a ridiculous attempt to onceal what has been the invariable Span rule since the war began. Besides, fish must irst be caught before they can be fried. The Spaniards here take the doughty gene al's proclamations infinitely more to heart. They can be gulled no longer; they know and feel (by the receipts of sugar) that Campos has been the most miserable failure yet. He has had more men and more money than any of his predecessors, and has failed at least as signally as any of them. I heard a little group of loyalists talking over the campaign ast night, and the unanimuus verdict was that if Campos, with the sixty thousand regu-lars in the Villas department, aside from the obilized volunteers who are supposed to be garrisoning the estates, could not suppress the rebellion even in that one circumscribed district, he would require an army of at least two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand men to stamp it out in the whole island Then one wise head propounded a conunis the money to come from?) and the rest gave it up. And that's just what Spain has

The burning of the estates in the Sagua trict has knocked Boum's braggadocia about having pacified the Villas into some-thing like his own dilapidated cocked hat. trocha into Camaguey has been abandoned. He objects to fire in his rear. The carts and planters of Colon, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Jaruco for the Camaguey expedition, are be ing converted into cash, and the latter will find its way to Europe on private account.

The condition of the planters, what with per cent, of an average one-and the thirty per cent, and other taxes which ate up al their possible property, was bad enough already; but a still more terrible blow has been reserved for them. The bank of San ose has been forced to suspend payment This was eminently the planters' bank. suspension will ruin hundreds of men, whose iminished crops and increased taxation have prevented them from repaying the advances aade to them by the bank. The Spanish bank, whose paper is the only roulating medium of exchange all over the dand, is in at least as rotten condition he collapsed institution. With a capital o eight million of dollars it has a circulation f sixty-three millions, of which forty-seve million are issued on government account without interest and without collateral. The oank does not possess one dollar of its own ither in coin or even in its own worthle

The Spaniards have spread a report here that Martinez Campos crossed the trocha, in-to Camaguey, on April 2d, at the head of forty thousand men. It is almost universal-ly discredited. Should it prove true, it abolutely consigns every estate in the Villas o the flames, and the sole object for which pain sent out such heavy reinforcements n November last—the preservation of these states—will have been lost. The Diario de a Marina, of April 5th, devotes two columns of editorial space to an article headed "Mili-tary Operations." It asserts that General Campos marched out of his headquarters at ego de Avila in the direction of Camaguey on April 1st. The article, strangely enough oses with the assertion that it "is writter pecially for the benefit of readers in the The author of it seems to conss that he expects no credence elsewhere Probably the most convincing proof of the rrible straits in which the Spaniards her which the petitioners humbly and respectful their opinion, of granting all sorts of political reforms to Cuba, now that the rebellion almost suppressed-even to the point of allowing the country an autominal form of government. Of course, this is the old hack-neyed game. They played it after the des-potic policy of Spain had produced the expeditions of Lopez and Quitman. Then, as now, they petitioned the Madrid cabinet to grant reforms to Cuba. A commission composed of Spaniards and Cubans went to Madrid. On minor matters, such as free trade, abolition of customhouses and gradual emancipation of the slaves, the treat Zulneta, Baro, Ybanez, Calvo, and all th the outside world, but not a sing will be taken in by it. Gold is rising. Very many of the sugar estates have stopped grinding, with crops averaging less than forty per cent. of their

Two Irreconcilable Conditions

Debility and health are irreconcilable condition Weakly people-that is to say people who lack th der of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous ar nuscular vigor, is accompanied by poverty of the and prevent the aggravated maladies to which must ultimately lead is to use Hostetter's Stomaci the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to pay for | instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the

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